Music Rhythm Worksheets

Beginning Through Intermediate Studies

ANNETTE MACKEY

MP
An understanding of rhythm is one of the most important factors in a musician’s ability to sight read. It is also a major factor in becoming an independent musician. Unfortunately there are few resources available to students in this area. That is why I created these worksheets. It is my hope that this unit will aid teachers in the instruction process. As such, I have included a notice on each worksheet, which allows them to be copied for noncommercial educational use \textit{AFTER the initial purchase of the unit}. Copies made by those who have not purchased the unit are in violation of Copyright law. \textit{Worksheets that do not contain the Copyright notice are in violation of Copyright law.}

~Annette Mackey
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Introducing Quarter and Half Notes
Worksheet 1.0

Quarter notes receive one count. Clap and count them.

Half notes receive two counts. Clap and count them.

Quarter notes and half notes. Clap and count.
Quarter, Half, and Whole Notes
Worksheet 1.1

Whole notes receive four counts. Clap and count.

\[ \frac{4}{4} \]

1, 2, 3, 4

Half notes receive two counts. Clap and count.

\[ \frac{2}{2} \]

1, 2

1, 2

Quarter notes receive one count. Clap and count.

\[ \frac{3}{4} \]

1

1

1

Let's mix them up. Clap and count.

\[ \frac{4}{4} \]

1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1

10
Time Signatures

Notice that at the top left hand corner of the music are the numbers 4 / 4 stacked over the top of one another. This is not a fraction. This is the time signature. The top number tells us how many counts are in each measure. The bottom number tells us what kind of note receives one count. From now on, we will count music within time signatures.

A four on the top means that there are four counts in each measure.

A four on the bottom means that the quarter note will receive one count.

A three on the top means that there are three counts in each measure.

Four is still on the bottom, so the quarter note will receive one count.

A two on the top means that there are two counts in each measure.

Four is still on the bottom, so the quarter note will receive one count.

Again we have a two on the top. There are two counts in each measure.

Now two is on the bottom, so a half note will receive one count.

Six is on the top. There are six counts in each measure.

Eight is on the bottom. The eighth note will receive one count.
Dotted Half Notes and Quarter Rest
Worksheet 1.2

Dotted half notes get three counts. Clap and Count.

\[ \text{\( \frac{3}{4} \)} \]

1, 2, 3

2  Half notes and quarter notes.

\[ \text{\( \frac{3}{4} \)} \]

1, 2, 3  1, 2  3  1, 2  3  1, 2, 3

Quarter rests get one count. Snap on the rests.

\[ \text{\( \frac{1}{4} \)} \]

1  2  3

Let's mix it all together: Clap and count, snap on the rests.
Quarter notes, quarter rests, dotted half notes, and half notes.

\[ \text{\( \frac{3}{4} \)} \]

1  2  3  1  2  3  1, 2  3  1  2, 3

\[ \text{\( \frac{1}{4} \)} \]

1  2  3  1, 2, 3  1, 2, 3  1  2  3
Beginning Rhythm in Common Time
Worksheet 1.3

Counting in 4/4 time. Each measure must add up to four counts. Clap and count the notes. Snap on the rests.
Clap and count the notes. Snap on the rests.
Quarter, Half, Dotted Half, Whole Notes and Rests
Worksheet 2.1

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Quarter, Half, Dotted Half, Whole Notes, Ties, and Rests, Additional Practice Worksheet 2.6
Quarter, Half, Dotted Half, Whole Notes, Ties, and Rests, Additional Practice Worksheet 2.7

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Quarter, Half, Dotted Half, Whole Notes, Ties, and Rests in 3 / 4 Time
Worksheet 2.8

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Introducing Eighth Notes
Worksheet 2.10

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Introducing Eighth Rests
Worksheet 2.11

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A Brief Explanation of Dotted Notes

The following equation may be used to determine dotted note values. Take the NOTE VALUE and add HALF of the NOTE VALUE to equal the DOTTED NOTE VALUE.

\[ \text{(half note)} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ (half of half note is quarter note)} = \text{dotted half note}. \]

\[ \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{9}{8}. \]

2 counts (half note value) +1 count (half of half note value) = 3

\[ 1 \frac{1}{2} = 1 \frac{1}{2} \]

Music "spacing" does not alter the rhythm of the music. Even though the beats in the line below do not line up precisely with the line above, the rhythmic location of the beats remains constant.

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Dotted Quarter Note Followed By Eighth Note Worksheet 2.12

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Dotted Quarter Note Followed By Eighth Note
Additional Practice
Worksheet 2.13

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Dotted Quarter Note Followed by Eighth Note Additional Practice Worksheet 2.14
Dotted Quarter Note Followed by Eighth Note
Additional Practice
Worksheet 2.15
Eighth Note Triplets
Worksheet 2.16

3 eighth note triplets equal the same amount of time as 1 quarter note.
Eighth Note Triplets, Additional Practice Worksheet 2.17

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Beginning Sixteenth Notes
Worksheet 3.0

In 4/4 time there are 4 quarter notes per measure, 8 eighth notes, and 16 sixteenth notes.

Repeat as necessary for understanding of note relationships

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Sixteenth Notes, Additional Practice
Worksheet 3.1

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Combining Concepts
Sixteenth, Eighth, Quarter, Half, Whole, Dotted
Worksheet 3.3

Keep an even tempo. To avoid problems go slowly at first.
It is more important to be accurate than to be fast.

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Dotted Sixteenth Notes and Rests
Worksheet 3.5
Half Note Receiving One Beat
Worksheet 3.6

The following are examples of time signatures with a 2 on the bottom, meaning that the half note receives one beat. 2 / 2 time is counted the same as cut time. Beginning at measure 20 the time signature will change frequently.

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Quarter Note Triplets
Worksheet 3.8

3 quarter note triplets equal the same amount of time as 1 half note.

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Combining Concepts with Triplets
Worksheet 3.9
Triplets, Additional Practice
Worksheet 3.10

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A Brief Explanation of Compound Time
3 / 8, 6 / 8, 9 / 8, and 12 / 8

Compound time is notorious for confusing students. Compound Time consists of any time signature with an 8 on the bottom. It is not necessarily more complicated. Just remember that in compound time, music is based upon THREE. There are three eighth notes per dotted quarter note. This is why the eighth notes are beamed in sets of three. In contrast, simple time is based upon TWO, with two eighth notes per quarter note. At first it may seem that these systems are the same. They are not. The difference lies in the strong beats. In simple time, the strong beat is divisible by two. In compound time, the strong beat is divisible by three. You MUST NOT attempt to turn 6 / 8 time into 3 / 4 time because time signatures are NOT fractions. They are indications of where rhythmic stress is located. See the break-out for each time signature below.

3 / 8 time: There are three eighth notes per measure with ONE strong beat per measure. It may be counted as follows:
1, 2, 3

or
1 & a (Or as instructed by your teacher.)

6 / 8 time: There are six eighth notes per measure with TWO strong beats per measure. It may be counted as follows:
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

or
1 & a, 2 & a

9 / 8 time: There are nine eighth notes per measure with THREE strong beats per measure. It may be counted as follows:
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

or
1 & a, 2 & a, 3 & a

12 / 8 time: There are twelve eighth notes per measure with FOUR strong beats per measure. It may be counted as follows:
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

or
1 & a, 2 & a, 3 & a, 4 & a
A Brief Explanation of Compound Time
3 / 8, 6 / 8, 9 / 8, and 12 / 8

3 / 8 time: There are three eighth notes per measure with one strong beat per measure. It may be counted as follows: 1, 2, 3, OR 1 & a. (Or as instructed by your teacher.)

6 / 8 time: There are six eighth notes per measure with two strong beats per measure. It may be counted as: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, OR 1 & a, 2 & a.

9 / 8 time: There are nine eighth notes per measure with three strong beats per measure. It may be counted as: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, OR 1 & a, 2 & a, 3 & a.

12 / 8 time: There are twelve eighth notes per measure with four strong beats per measure. It may be counted as: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, OR 1 & a, 2 & a, 3 & a, 4 & a.
Introducing 6 / 8 Time
Worksheet 4.1
6 / 8 Time Additional Practice
Worksheet 4.4

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Introducing 9 / 8 Time
Worksheet 4.6

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Introducing 12 / 8 Time
Worksheet 4.7
Introducing 12/8 Time
Worksheet 4.8